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Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi- torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

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Advertisements in the WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square (10 lines) first insertion, 25¢; each continuance, 12½¢.

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No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rate.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

THE NEW EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT.—We al- luded some time ago to the proposition of Elihu Bur- ritt, the learned blacksmith, for the purchase and emancipation of all the negro slaves in the Union. From a mere theoretical suggestion of a restless, universal philanthropist, it is beginning to assume a more practical feature, but it will probably end in nothing, for all the impracticable enterprises of these schem- ers and dreamers and agitators who every now and then assemble together in great Peace Con- ventions and adopt high-sounding resolutions, hope- lessly intended to diffuse universal liberty, and to bring about the glorious millennium, when the people "shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks; and nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Mr. Burritt is one of those Utopian philosophers who are continually devising schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the whole human race, and whose schemes are invariably impracticable, be- cause they regard mankind from an imaginary stand- point, and invent theories applicable to men such as the theorists think they ought to be and not such as they are. He is earnest and indefatigable in his efforts and has pressed forward this compensation and emancipation movement until his efforts have resulted in a call for a National Convention, to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of this month, to discuss and develop some plan of emancipation which shall fully recognize the principle and policy of a fair and honorable compensation to the slaveholders for the manumission of their slaves, and "to bring forward some practicable and equitable plan by which the people of the North may co-operate, in a generous and brotherly spirit, with the people of the South, and share with them the expense necessary to the extinction of slavery." To this call for a Convention for such purposes are attached the names of some six hundred persons, of all shades of political opinions, including prominent anti-slavery men and others well known for their conservative opinions, and here and there a few from the Southern States.

This convention is intended to be composed only of those who are favorable to the purchase of the negro slaves in the South for the purpose of em- ancipation, but when it assembles it will probably be composed of such a heterogeneous compound of dis- tinctly different opinions that it will be impossible for it to conclude upon any definite plan of action.

Very few of the Abolitionists of the North have acceded to this proposition, because they feel that it is not in accordance with their pre-conceived opin- ions of the true position of the slavery question. We are satisfied that the great majority of those who have signed this call for a convention are serious and earnest in their undertaking. The question that remains to be solved by the people of the Southern States is expediency.

Around this question of expediency all those re- ferred to this great absorbing question of African slavery revolve. To it they may justly be referred; but this great question of emancipation under the policy recommended by the Democratic party re- quires consideration.

The people of Canada have already been surfeited with the supply of liberated negroes from the United States. The speech of Mr. Prince in the Canadian Parliament manifested this fact beyond any con- troversy. The people of the New England States are imbued with a similar feeling. Mr. Prince says of this free negro population, that they are a "graceless, worthless, thriftless set of lying vagabonds;" and a consequence of their manumission an East- ern abolition paper says: "Then, the negroes, so long debased and brutalized by the lash of the overseer, reared in dense ignorance, general unchastity, and the notion that labor is a badge of degradation and an unmitigated curse, would be, for generations, a heavy trial to us all. As we write, our eye rests on this passage from a recent letter of Col. J. Prince, a member of the

Canadian Parliament, in reply to the resolves of a meeting of the blacks of Toronto, in which he was accused of having unjustly denounced their people."

This is strong language for an abolition paper, and yet it goes further, and after quoting other paragraphs from the letter of Col. Prince upon this question it says: "Of course this is strongly put—we think more strongly than the facts will warrant—and it will not apply to those who seek to live by agricul- ture so fully as it will to those who crowd into cities like Toronto; but its basis of truth must be recog- nized by the candid. We know honest, worthy, in- dustrious negroes; but the negroes of New York have many points of resemblance to Col. Prince's description of their Canadian brethren. Colored people are favorites here as servants, and, if qual- ified and diligent, can command better wages than whites. But emancipated slaves, or the children of such, are not a desirable class of neighbors or fellow- citizens; and the overthrow of slavery in the South must largely increase the northward movement of blacks."

The North is unwilling to be overrun with free negroes. We care not what may be the character of the negroes of the South, it will not do to em- ancipate them and pour them thus upon our Northern neighbors.

The New York Tribune, one of the most uncon- promising of the anti-slavery organs, says: "We are confident that there are more blacks to-day in New York who seek to live by harlotry, selling li- quor, and other modes of pandering to others' vices, than by downright, useful labor. Ages of better treatment than the blacks have ever yet received, either in New York or New England, will be re- quired to raise them to the platform of a true man- hood."

This is the character given by the leading aboli- tionists to the free black population of the North. They are worthless, worse than worthless, and the North would gladly be rid of them. They are op- posed to the proposition of Elihu Burritt, because it presents not a single practical issue. It is true that the call has been signed by a number of gentlemen of all parties, but in the main they are in favor of the anti-slavery doctrine, and in relation to this convention we adopt, without hesitation, the remarks of a contemporary, who says: "As long as the inter- ests of the South are best promoted by slave labor, so long will it be impossible to procure an unani- mous assent to the sale of its slave property, and without total eradication of the system, the objects of this emancipation convention could not be attained. The Northern States admitted slavery while its ex- istence was beneficial, and abolished it from self-in- terest and not from moral or philanthropic motives. We are of course to presume that the South will be guided by the same humane instincts, and yield no- thing which is peculiarly advantageous to them. Here will be the insuperable impediment to the realization of the proposed Cleveland utopianism. But assuming that some 'practical and equitable plan' should be brought forward; that the conven- tion should be able to cry 'eureka!' in reference to 'a fair and honorable compensation to the slaveholders for the manumission of their slaves,' then will come the financial considerations, and the ways and means to perfect the arrangement. Where will nearly two thousand millions of dollars be found in the free States to buy up the slaves? Of course is not expected that the South would agree to furnish any quota toward the purchase of its own property, and the North must therefore pay it all. But suppose this little sum raised, how is emancipation to be effected? What is to be done with the three or four millions of blacks, men, women, and children, or how is their future to be provided for? They cannot re- main in the South, and God knows the North does not want them, and would not receive them. What advance would be gained in humanity or morality to spread this flood of ignorance and consequent vice over the land? At every turn we meet difficulties in the solution of these questions. Is Liberia a home for them, and if so, how are they to be emigrated there, when it would cost an additional sum of one-fifth of their purchase money for passages and necessary supplies? Over zealous men catch at a plausible theory of emancipation, when there is no practicability in its details. The North cannot buy the slaves any more than the South can dispense with them. The proposed plan suggested as the basis of the proceedings at Cleve- land is wildly visionary, and would reduce three and a half millions of well fed and well clothed blacks to the condition of houseless paupers—an army of starving wretches who have ex- changed for the most part contented homes for squalid misery and the deepest degrada- tion attending the divine curse upon their race. In the name of Heaven, what good can result to the slaves from carrying out this mad idea. We find the names of many good men embraced in the call for this Convention, but their zeal blinds their judg- ments. They are attempting a Titanic war upon Deity, and building up a Babel which must lead to confusion worse confounded. Instead of working out good for the enslaved African race, they are pre- paring to precipitate them into a pit of ruin. No change in their condition is practicable, which looks toward their enfranchisement in the present state of the world. It may be that in the future, when the sun of civilization and the day-star of Christianity have arisen on Africa, there may come a time for such an effort as universal emancipation; but the finger of Deity has not yet pointed out the way nor shown the promised land. Practical difficulties meet us at the outset, and insuperable obsta- cles will rise before us at every step to bar the way. Let us wait, then, until His good time shall be revealed to us, and until it is manifested let us regard the African as a trust committed to our charge to humorize, render moral and intelligent. If the Cleveland Convention will direct its at- tention to these subjects, its members will have assumed a task which will occupy the undivided efforts of the next three or four generations at least. Beyond the inception of these, any attempts to em- ancipate the slaves of the South by purchase, or to restore their nationality by voluntary or compulsory colonization, will be as futile as the endeavor to roll back the resistless surges of the ocean with the puny hollow of a mortal hand!"

BOLD ROBBERY.—A few nights ago some fellow entered Mr. Wilke's stable and took his horse, har- ness, and buggy. Mr. W. offers a handsome reward for their recovery.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]
MY CASTLE.

BY MARY F. NEALY.

Oh come, my friend, and see my spirit's castle,
Though gems, nor sculptured dome your eyes may see,
Though there no crumbing keel, no suppliant vassal
Bends low to mock the dignity of man.

Not from this earth, through yonder trackless ether
Searching some favored planet, will I roam;
But by the river's side, or on the heather,
Or any where on earth might be my home.

But death is banished far from my fair dwelling,
And time, whose shadow o'er the world doth roll;
And still another—darker sorrow, telling
Of unconsoling loneliness of soul!

For in my home, each stream of love out-going
Is not parched up or sunk beneath the sand,
But meeting kindred waves, and backward flowing,
Gives a deep joy unknown in that dark land.

And noble spirits there together wander,
Oppressed no more by doubt or gloom or care,
Free as the wind that moves the pine trees ponder,
For joy and hope are constant inmates there.

And Love—thy presence breathes in all around me,
Thou fling'st a halo o'er the rocks and streams;
Thy perfume, on the very air that bounds me,
Seems floating, tingling soft life's sunny beams.

The birds "in music tones their loves are telling,"
The flowers bend lovingly above the streams,
The very finish of golden glory swelling
Around the sunset, catcheth back love's beams!

Now, what, think you, I care for earthly splendor,
For gilded pomp, or world-polluted fame?
While I can hear one voice, in accents tender,
Breathe, in love's melody, my cherished name!

Then on, proud world! thy empty honors spurning—
Thou hast no power to chill the spirits here!
Free! free at last, from all life's bitter yearning,
My home is now in LOVE's bright atmosphere!

INDIANAPOLIS, February, '57.

PARLIAMENTARY DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLAND.— For a long series of years the propriety of admitting Jewish members to the English House of Commons has been a most fruitful subject of discussion and agitation. It is regularly revived at the opening of each session of Parliament, and has acquired its chief importance from the fact that, while the Com- mons assented to the admission of Jews into their body without the oath, the Lords have strenuously refused concurrence. This is the more singular and significant from the fact that heretofore and upon all other questions the upper house has been content to follow in the wake of the immediate representa- tives of the people.

The election by the city of London of Baron Roths- child to the new Parliament, has a gain revived the whole question, and it has assumed a more serious shape than ever. The Lords pertinaciously re- fuse to recognize his right to membership unless he enters his seat "upon the true faith of a Christian." The Commons are equally persistent, and Lord John Russell has asked leave to introduce a declaratory bill affirming that the words "on the true faith of a Christian," are not part of the substance of the oath, but are simply part of the solemn form in which that oath is administered, and that they may be omitted without affecting the validity of the oath itself, and the House of Commons are the sole judge of this validity, it being a question of privilege. Lord John Russell, in urging the necessity for such a declaratory resolution, made use of the very em- phatic words, "It is impossible to believe that the House of Commons can continue much longer in this state, which I must be permitted to call a state of humiliation."

In consequence of this disturbance, Baron Roths- child has resigned and is a candidate for reelection. Of course he will succeed, and will appear in the House of Commons and lay claim to a seat; and, if Lord John Russell's bill passes the House, it will be applied at once, by allowing him to take the oath, with the unpleasant words omitted, and according to the seat without regard to the opposition of the Lords. The subject would be at once carried to the courts, on the basis of the law which imposes a pen- alty of five hundred pounds for every vote given by a member of Parliament who has not taken the oath. The question whether the words "on the true faith of a Christian" are essential to that oath has already been before the courts in the case of Mr. Salomons, the Jewish member elect from Greenwich. The Court of Exchequer decided, three judges to one, that the words were indispensable. The upper courts have decided similarly, and the last place of appeal is the House of Lords, the decision of which is very apparent from their present attitude. What will be the result is not to be surmised. The diffi- culty is regarded with the most serious apprehen- sion in England. Here we can contemplate it as only a step forward in the progress of rational, lib- eral sentiment, and the sympathies of every Amer- ican must necessarily be enlisted in behalf of the Commons—the people's men.

NEWS FROM LIBERIA.—We had the pleasure a few days ago of an interview with Rev. Edw. Weir, a clergyman who has just arrived from Cape Mount, Liberia. He was emancipated several years ago by Mr. Weir, of Muhlenburg county, and since then has been a resident of Africa. In that new con- tinent he has become a prominent citizen, and been elected to a magistracy.

He visits the States for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the erection of a Cumberland Pres- byterian church in a new and destitute missionary field. The Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches are all well represented in Liberia. At Cape Mount, a flourishing settlement, there is no church. We hope our benevolent friends will gen- erously assist Rev. Mr. Weir in his admirable scheme. He is warmly recommended by the session of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city, of which Rev. H. A. Hunter is pastor.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The contest for Congress in the First district has been very close be- tween Shaw, Dem., and Smith, K. N. One state- ment is that Shaw is elected by one vote, but another and later one announces the election of Smith by eight. Mr. Paine, K. N., was the late member from this district. In the Fifth district, where the elec- tion of Gilmer, K. N., has been conceded, there is said to be some doubt about the result, as Williams, Dem., has made large gains. In the Sixth district, Shaw, Dem., is 1,227 ahead of Puryear, K. N. (late member), and only Ashe county to be heard from.

OUR CITIZEN SOLDIER.—The military spirit is just now quite rampant in our city, and in the dearth of political and business excitement takes the pre- cedence of any other species of public movement. We regard it as a most healthful and commendable sign of the times. As has often been urged in these columns, our main reliance for the preserva- tion of domestic tranquillity and for defence against a foreign foe is, and must continue to be, the volun- teer military force of the country. Our people are sternly and decisively opposed to the maintenance of a large standing army, agreeing now with the re- publicans who founded the government, that such a military power, at the command of an unscrupulous Executive, would be extremely threatening to na- tional liberty. But the frightful increase of a spirit of lawlessness, in various parts of the Union, has awakened serious apprehensions in the public mind as to what the future may bring forth in the shape of mob violence and defiance of established author- ity; and it is the general conviction that it will not be for our security to have any equivocal assurance of protection for our persons and property.

Experience proves how apt a community, threat- ened with anarchy, is to seize upon the readiest re- source, and place itself under the strong guard of a regular army, forgetting to what bad ends that force may be perverted. Peace is essential to the gen- eral prosperity. This is the common sentiment of our population, and that tranquillity they will have, even if they are compelled to submit to minor evils. Such outrages as we have witnessed in New York, San Francisco, and other cities of the Union where policemen have failed to preserve the peace, and mobs have interfered with the regular administration of justice, cannot be tolerated with- out the occurrence of a fearful increase of such viola- tion of law, and the growth of a feeling of inse- curity which cannot be borne.

We have now in our city, thoroughly organized, five military companies, which will soon rank with the very finest in the land, and the reorganization of the Legion, which, in other days, was as gallant a regiment as ever stepped in proud array to martial music, may be looked for. The second of these companies, the Citizens' Guards, has a public full dress parade this afternoon, and there will be an op- portunity afforded of witnessing its excellent drill and soldierly bearing.

The Marion Rifles promises to equal any of the other companies. Capt. W. E. Woodruff is an ad- mirable officer, has seen active service, and will dis- charge the duties of his post with great faithfulness and assiduity. The company already numbers fifty- seven rifles and is daily receiving accessions to the ranks. Our citizens should take pride and pleasure in assisting this praiseworthy organization. A com- mittee has been appointed to solicit contributions, and we trust that their efforts will be nobly and generously responded to. This committee consists of the following well known gentlemen: Sim. Wal- kins, J. Henry Thomas, James T. Moore, R. J. Ward, and Levi Tyler.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.—Doubts are every- where expressed concerning the success of the experiment in relation to the introduction of the African laborers into the French West Indies. Ac- cording to the Journal of Commerce, those best acquainted with the western coast of Africa "dis- tinctly state that it is impossible to obtain 10,000 free blacks to emigrate on any terms, and that ne- groes cannot be obtained in great numbers in any other way than by the consent, after regular bargain and sale, of the native kings." If this be so, how would the system differ from a legalized slave trade? and how would the lot of the apprentice, obliged to labor for a certain term of years, differ from that of a slave, unless it be that the former would be in- finitely more wretched than the latter, exposed to all the hardships, and possessing none of the com- forts and cares with which the self-interest, if no higher motive, of the slave owner surrounds his bondman for life.

The French contract, which is in progress of fulfill- ment, will test the experiment. The contractors stipulate to send 5,000 negroes to Martinique and the same number to Guadeloupe, within three years, who shall be obliged to work for ten years at the monthly wages of 12½ francs (\$2½), out of which the emigrant is to pay back the cost of his transport from Africa, 200 francs or 16 months' wages. We do not believe that the plan will be found to be prac- ticable as a voluntary emigration, and the English people will never consent to a renewal of the slave trade. It is doubtful also whether for the sake of the interests of Guadeloupe and Martinique Napo- leon III will incur the odium which would attach to him were he to sanction the measure. However this may be, the disclosures and admissions which have been made during the controversy as to the utter failure, in an economical and benevolent sense, of negro emancipation, are instructive and valuable.

NEW MUSIC.—Hegel's Folio.—We have received from Messrs. Tripp & Cragg a folio of musical pieces, the composition of Prof. Charles Hegel, an exceedingly accomplished and talented instructor of the divine art in this city.

These pieces display not only talent but genius, and we know of no amateur who has performed bet- ter service to the musical profession than has Mr. Hegel.

The pieces are beautifully printed and published by Messrs. T. & C. of Fourth street.

The defeat of the American horses in the re- cent contest for the Goodwood Cup, cannot but wound the American "amour propre," although the best judges had no expectation that Pryor and Pryor's would win the race. A New York journal intimates that there were other considerations than a desire to win operating upon the persons having control of the American horses. A weighty charge, if true. We shall not hear the particulars of the race until the next steamer.

The New York American Enquirer says that catatwa wine is much imitated and adulterated. That there are thirteen establishments in that city which "manufacture" champagne by saturating "still wines" with carbonic acid.

It is reported from Washington that Mr. Sec- retary Stanton, of Kansas, will probably succeed Mr. Cummings, appointed Governor of Utah Territory, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river is falling fast. Last evening there were 3 feet 6 inches water on the falls and 5 feet 6 inches in the canal.

There is a fleet of boats advertised to leave to-day.

Firstly, The Woodford, for New Orleans. She is really a splendid boat, and there is not a more experienced commander on the river than Capt. Mathers. Mr. McLaughlin, a kind and attentive gentleman, has charge of the office, and he has a valuable assistant in Mr. Joseph Benedict.

The John Briggs is also up for New Orleans. Capt. Marsh has charge of her, and Messrs. Green B. Shields and Henry Heath are the clerks. We neglected to thank them yesterday for late papers. The Briggs is a light draught and very comfortable boat.

The National is at the city wharf and will leave for Memphis this evening. She is an excellent boat and is ably officered.

The grand steamer Wm. Dickson, Capt. Baugh, Mr. Stewart clerk, will leave for the Tennessee river this evening. This boat and her officers are deserv- edly popular on the Tennessee and Ohio rivers.

The Moses McLellan, Capt. Hildreth, is the mail- boat for Cincinnati.

The Dove is the Kentucky river packet, and the J. H. Done is the Carrollton packet.

The telegraph report of the Canada's news to the New York papers is a little fuller than we have published, but all the important facts were stated in our summary.

Money was in increased demand in London at 5½ and 6 per cent. Consols for money were quoted at 91½. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £168,000. American securities were dull and without sales of moment, at unaltered rates.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The Memphis Eagle states that every mile of the road, from Brownsville to Paris—sixty-four miles—is now under contract; provided \$90,000 shall be raised in Gibson and Carroll counties, beyond the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The contractor for this gap of twelve or fifteen miles is a Mr. Sizer, of Richmond, Va.

Hon. W. Z. Stuart, one of the Judges of the supreme court of Indiana, has resigned. An elec- tion to fill the vacancy will take place in October next.

Among the passengers on the steamship Cana- da, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening from Liverpool, were Bishop Smith and lady, of this city, and Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times.

LOSS OF THE BARK MONASCO AT SEA.—Fifty-four persons drowned.—Arrival of the Survivors.—A Tale of the Week.—We take the following from the New York Tribune of the 12th:

On the 1st of August a telegraphic dispatch was received in this city via Boston, stating that on the 21st of July the bark Monasco, Captain Dalley, of Warren, Maine, was totally lost on the coast of Bu- rin, Newfoundland, while on her way from Gotten- burg to this port. On Monday evening last the sur- vivors, minus the captain and his wife, arrived in this city from St. Pierre, Newfoundland, on the French brig Louis Gillies. We have seen a portion of them, and learn that the ship left Gottenburg for New York on the 13th of June, with sixty-one Swe- dish passengers and a crew of twelve persons.

On the night of the 21st of July, the bark ran upon a high rock on Corbin Head, Newfoundland, and soon after went down, head foremost. By this disaster fifty-four Swedish passengers perished. It would appear, however, from the facts which have transpired that this dreadful loss of life was mainly attributable to the cowardice and incapacity of the Captain. Had Captain Dalley possessed ordinary discretion and self-control, few, if any, of his pas- sengers would have been lost. But, instead of man- fully standing by his ship, he was the first to set an example of pusillanimity which it is truly painful to contemplate. At the first alarm, he rushed with his wife to the boat, and stuck by it to the last, as though it were his only hope. We trust that those who saw fit to place him in so responsible a position will take the earliest opportunity to ascertain how faithfully he charged its duties.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—The grand jury of Prince William county, Va., have found a true bill against John Underwood, for maintaining by speaking that "an owner has no right of property in his slaves," &c., and he has been held to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the November court. The Brentsville Journal says:

This case has created the most intense interest and excitement, being the first case of the kind that has ever occurred in our country. The fact that Mr. Underwood is a justice of the peace for this county has tended in no small degree to add to the excitement, and has called forth violent ex- pressions of feeling in regard to the matter.

[From this morning's Journal.]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the building occupied by Messrs. King & Dalry, liquor merchants; the loss is estimated at \$18,000—insurance not as- sertained. Stohl & Meyers, wholesale grocers, had their stock partially destroyed; loss \$12,000—mostly insured.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14, P. M.

The river has fallen 16 inches within the last 24 hours. Weather clear and sultry. Thermometer 87.

The night freight train on the C., C., & C. Rail- road, due at Cleveland at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when about to pass Berea Station, through the misplacement of a switch, ran off upon a side track, and came into collision with the cars standing there. Several cars were smashed, and nearly a hundred sheep were killed. Mr. James Jones, liv- ing in Cleveland, was on the tender, when the sud- den halt of the train threw him forward between the locomotive and the tender, smashing his left leg from above the knee downward, to a complete jelly, and tearing the flesh off of the right leg from the hip to the knee so completely as to leave the bone exposed the entire length. He was carried to Cleve- land on a train yesterday, and taken to the infirmary of Drs. Beckwith and Wheeler. His left leg was amputated; but so frightful were his other injuries that no hope whatever was entertained for his recov- ery.—Cin. Gazette.

DEATH OF THE LAST SLAVE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—Margaret Pine, a slave belonging to the family of Wynant Van Zandt, deceased, formerly of Little Neck, L. I., departed this life on the 4th inst., aged 79 years. She was born in Westchester county in the year 1778. She was presented to Mr. Van Zandt by his father in her comparative infancy. She had acted in the capacity of nurse to the whole family of sons; there having been born eleven of them, and six of whom are now living, the oldest being 69 years of age. It is a singular fact, that, having so many children, Mrs. Van Zandt never had a daughter. Margaret refused to be man- umitted. She told her master, when he proposed to do so, that he had her services for the best part of her life, and that she wished him to take care of her as long as she lived, and he willingly consented.

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15, 1857.

We have a few further particulars of the great race for the Goodwood Cup. None of the accounts give the time of any of the horses. As has been stated, the French horse Monarque won the race. The English horse Rieber is placed second and Fisherman third. Gnnboat slipped and fell, and Kestrel and Gemmadi Vergy also fell heavily. Monarque won by a head, and Rieber beat Fisherman by about three lengths. Anton was placed fourth, and three lengths behind Fisherman. The American horses Pryor and Prioresse were placed fifth and sixth, and the English horse Melissa seventh. All the other horses pulled up. The finish is said to have been the most exciting ever witnessed. The English papers remark, but without assigning any reason, that the American horses would have figured more prominently had they been ridden by English jockeys.

Some of the most respectable gentlemen of the Israelitish descent now living and doing business in Pittsburgh have signed a call for a meeting to be held at their synagogue, to take the treaty made and concluded by our late administration, between the United States and Switzerland, excluding all Israelites from the benefits derived by this treaty to the citizens of this Union, into consideration.

They declare that as a body they consider the treaty unconstitutional, and that the late administration has inflicted a great wrong upon them, and given them just ground for complaint, they being "a peaceable, loyal, and law-abiding part of this Republic" and citizens of these United States.

A LARGE HAY FIELD.—Mr. Guthrie, of Chicago, Illinois, has one field of 850 acres of hay, enclosed with good pine board and cedar post fence. He is cutting from other fields at least 1,000 acres besides, and expects to cut and press this year, 5,000 tons of hay.

A large party is being made up in Evansville to spend the week of the Agricultural Fair in this city. The same is being done in various other places.

A CURIOSITY.—The Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, of the 1st inst., says:

We had in our office the other day a piece of silver coin, which is 1,750 years old. It was a coin used by the Israelites before the destruction of Jerusalem, and is a great curiosity. On one side of the piece is a figure of the Tree of Life, in Hebrew letters the words "Jerusalem the Holy." On the other side is an Assyrian, in Hebrew characters the words "Shahel Israel." The coin must have been made before the fall of Jerusalem, which, if our recollection of Divine History serves us well, was about seventy years after the birth of Christ. It is of a poor character of silver, about the size of half a dollar, and is worth, in pure silver, about fifteen cents. Mr. Eli Sherg, of this city, who is the owner of it, informs us that it has been the property of his family near nine hundred years.

TEA AS A SUMMER DRINK.—Frederick Sala, writing from Kus-to to the Household Words, mentions that on a table near him stands "a large tumbler filled with a steaming liquid of a golden color in which floats a thin slice of lemon. It is tea, the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst-allaying drink you can have in summer time, and in Russia."

Tea, flavored with the slice of lemon, we have never tried, neither are we prepared to recommend as a summer beverage. Tea, as Sala says, is good, but tea made strong (as we like it—oh, if strong as you like it) well sweetened, with good milk or better cream is insufficient quantity to give it a dark yellow color, and the whole mixture cooled in an ice-chest to the temperature of ice water, is "the most delicious, the most soothing, the most thirst-allaying drink" we have ever treated ourselves or friends to. We know of nothing to compare with it for deliciousness or refreshment. It cheers, but not invigorates. Its stimulus is gentle, its flavor exquisite. Try it, good reader; make a note of this now, and when the summer fever visits you, and you feel with Sidney Smith, that for the sake of coolness you could get out of your flesh and sit in your bones, try our specific of ice-cold tea. Juicy, cooling, and such things sink into you, and utter insinuation beside it. They are only temporarily refreshing, and fire the blood after the five minutes' inhibition. Soda is folly; it inflames one painfully with carbonic gas, and adds to the discomfort heat produced. Ice water is unsatisfying; you drink until you feel water-logged, and drive no benefit. Ice cream is the only preparation fit to be mentioned with our cold tea.

THE NEW PRINTING PROCESS.—The discovery of natural self-printing, by M. Auer, of Berlin, is considered one of the most notable in the art of printing since Gutenberg's invention. In order to obtain a copy from the original corresponding thereto in its minutest details, be it a plant, a flower, an insect, a piece of cloth, or any inanimate object, the following method is pursued: Place the object to be printed between a well polished copper plate and a lead plate, and then let the two plates pass between two cylinders moving parallel to each other. The pressure produced by the cylinders causes the original to leave a perfect picture of itself upon the lead plate. This lead plate needs no special preparation, common lead plates answering every purpose, if they are only smoothed on one side. After being submitted to pressure between the cylinders, the lead plate will no longer be perfectly flat, but slightly bent in the form of the cylinder; it may, therefore, be placed upon a smooth, hard surface, from which it may be restored, both through its own weight and a little mechanical skill. As soon as this is done, one or more copies can be taken from the plates. If it is charged with any colored fluid, and treated generally as any copper-plate from when an impression is desired. Only a small number of copies can be taken from the lead plate, as the surface of its softness, but to obtain a large number of copies the lead may be electroplated, or a galvanized plate, from which a copy may be obtained. The lead plates only need be subjected to the action of a smoothing cylinder to render them again fit for use, and the copper plate may also be used again.

A SERVICEABLE RAT.—A close observation of these animals entirely conquers the antipathy which is entertained toward them. Their sharp and handsome head, their brilliant eyes, their intelligent look, their sleek skins, are the very reverse of repulsive, and there is positive attraction in the beautiful manner in which they sit sleeking their paws and washing their faces, an occupation in which they pass a considerable portion of their time. The writer on rats in "Bentley's Miscellany" relates an anecdote of a lame rat, which shows that it is capable of serving his master as well as of passing a passing existence under his protection. The animal belonged to the driver of a London omnibus, who caught him as he was removing some hay. He was spared because he had the good luck to be picked up, became remarkably tame, and grew attached to the children. At night he exhibited a sense of the enjoyment of security and warmth by stretching himself out at full length on the rug before the fire, and on nights, after the fire was extinguished, he would creep into his master's bed. In the day time, however, his owner utilized him. At the word of command, "go down the hay," he would jump into the ample great-coat pocket from which he was transferred to the foot of the omnibus. Here his business was to guard the driver's dinner, and, if any person attempted to make free with it, the rat would fly at them from out the straw. There was one dish alone of which he was an inefficient protector. He never could resist plum pudding, and though he kept off all intruders, he ate his fill of it himself.—Quarterly Review.

The following letter is from a Mormon elder to a relative in this city. It has been kindly placed at our disposal for publication:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, June 30, '57.

My DEAR NEPHEW: I cannot feel justified to withhold writing to you any longer, without letting you know how we are as a family in this far distant valley in the midst of the Rocky Mountains. I can assure you that we are happy, and that we enjoy a peaceful and a quiet spirit, and not even us, but all the "Latter Day Saints" through the length and breadth of this Territory. The men of the forest are also at peace with us, and we desire to do unto them good; and learn them how to cultivate the earth, and raise their bread by their industry; and not entirely live on wild game as they have hitherto done. We are also at peace with the Government of the United States, and we, as a people, highly honor the constitution "of the United States of America," for we believe that it is a good wholesome law; but some of the officials that have been sent here by the Government have acted so very mean, and did not keep the law themselves, and we here have been under the necessity of teaching them good manners, and when they found that they could not carry out their evil doing any longer, they have left us, and for decency's sake I shall withhold to mention their names; but suffice it to say that our women here are not what they thought them to be, and now I will leave you to guess why they left us. I understand by the papers from the States (some that you sent me, and others) that some of the editors and a few others are trying to raise the indignation of the government against us, to send troops, &c., here: in order to put us down. I would here ask what law have we transgressed? I answer none. I would ask again, why are many so mad with us? I answer that it is because of our most holy religion, which was believed and practiced by holy men of old, such as Abraham "the father of the faithful," and the friend of God, as well as Jacob the father of the twelve tribes "to whom the promises were made." It would be too tedious to quote the Scriptures here, as I can perceive already that my sheet is nearly full. Now, my dear nephew, if the people will continue to persecute us because of our religion, let them do so; and even if troops will come here, as some of the editors suggest to the Government to send, we are not afraid to die for the cause of truth. Before I close I would advise you, as a near relative and a well-wisher to you and your very kind companion and your little ones, to sell off and come and make your home here, and advise your brothers and sisters to do the same; as you are the eldest son in the family you have that right. You may ask why should you leave the States? I answer that family will follow me in the United States for the cause of the Almighty is upon the nation. They have killed Joseph and Hiram Smith, or rather whisked at those who did it, and many others have been martyred; and I tell you that the blood of the innocent is crying from the ground for vengeance, and it shall come to pass. I feel very thankful to you for the papers that you have sent to me. I received four papers from you with this mail and seventeen the last mail, and I received one from your brother George; may God bless the lad. Please to thank him kindly for me, and tell him to come here. I wish you to send a copy of this to your mother, and I would be most happy to see her here. I enclose in this the gold breast-pin that is here after poor Nugent. I wish you would send it to your mother; I know how glad she will be to get it. I received a very kind letter from your brother John last fall, with many flower seeds in it, and some of them are coming up and doing well. If you have some choice gooseberries, please to send a few seeds in a letter. My wife and children join me in very kind love to you and family and George and your mother and your brothers and sisters. New, Doctor, mind to write soon. THOMAS JEREMY.

[From the Alta California, July 20.] SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS. Since the departure of the steamer of the 4th events of more than ordinary interest have transpired. Agricultural prospects are good, and the crops of grain are being harvested in excellent condition in most of the counties, despite the unprecedented drought which has prevailed. Much attention has been paid to gardening in the interior counties, and a variety of the fruiting products are supplied with fruit and vegetables, grown in the immediate vicinity. Peaches, pears, plums, apricots, apples, grapes, and berries, all of California growth, are to be had at reasonable rates. The magnetic telegraph is about to be extended from Marysville to the principal places in the Northern part of the State. Joseph Finley, Justice of the Second district, in San Francisco, committed suicide, on the 14th inst., by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. John L. and David Green had filed a complaint in the Twelfth District Court in San Francisco against Wm. T. Coleman and others, who are described as being members of the "Executive Committee of Vigilance," charging them with assault and battery and false imprisonment, and claiming damages in the sum of \$50,000. It is understood that the complainants were in the custody of the Committee for a short time during their active organization, and this fact they make the basis of their suit. The Republican State Convention assembled at Sacramento, July 6, and nominated Gen. Edward Stanley for Governor, D. L. Cheeseman for Lieutenant Governor, Nathaniel Bennett for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Dr. L. C. Green for Comptroller. The Democratic State Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 14th, and adjourned sine die on the following day, after a hasty session. As was anticipated, the administration, or anti-Bryce party, were greatly in the ascendancy, and there was a decided opposition. There was a desperate effort made to adopt stringent resolutions condemnatory of the vigilance committee, but the majority were evidently inclined to renew the agitation on that exciting subject. The following nominations were made, and afterwards declared unanimous. For Governor, John H. Weller; Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Volante; Comptroller, J. W. Standish; Treasurer, H. L. Brock; Judge of the Supreme Court, Stephen J. Field; Surveyor General, H. A. Hickey. A State nominating convention of the American party has been called to convene at the capital. It is expected that no nomination for Governor will be made, but, by others, that a full ticket will be presented to the people. Many Intelligences.—Mining matters possess much interest. New discoveries of placer claims and quartz veins are constantly being made in all parts of the mining regions. Fluvial operations on the streams are progressing rapidly and favorably, as the waters are nearly down to the summer level, thus enabling the miner to easily drain the bed of the river. Oregon.—Oregon dates are to July 9. The official majority for Lane is 2,600, and in favor of a convention 5,500. A lead mine had been discovered, and the Colville gold mines were flourishing. The principal exciting topic in Oregon seems to be the question of the introduction of slavery. A paper, called the Occidental Messenger, has been started at Coquille, as the avowed organ of the pro-slavery party. The Oregonian has come out against the introduction of slavery into Oregon.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—Revolution Among the Saints.—Messengers of Apostates.—The Mormon Union contains important news from the valley of the Great Salt Lake. It will be seen that the Mormons are not only warring against peaceful and non-offending citizens, but that serious dissensions are rapidly running their own ranks, and that many of them have already left for the Atlantic States. The Union says:

Crandall's pioneer coach arrived in our city at one o'clock this afternoon, from Carson Valley, with the express mail, the mails and passengers—traveling time fifteen hours. Dates from Salt Lake are to May 30. Mr. Wilkins, who came passenger, is direct from Salt Lake, where he has been residing for nine months, having had to flee with his family to California. Wilkins' party is composed of twenty-six persons, eight of whom are women. After leaving Salt Lake they were arrested by a large body of Mormons, and taken back on a charge of horse stealing. As no evidence, even for a Mormon court, was offered against them, they were discharged, at the re-

quest of one Mesick, who knew three of them in San Francisco—he being the clerk of the court. After that they were hunted like wolves, night and day, until they reached Goose creek mountains, over one hundred miles from Salt Lake, where the Mormons made a charge on them, and killed six of their number. One half of the population would leave, and will do so, if the Government sends a sufficient force to protect them.

Williams, the lawyer, had fled. The destroying angels were on his track, and it was not known if he escaped them. Open and avowed murder of all who have had become obnoxious is advocated in public assemblages; in fact, an offer was publicly made in a meeting, by one of the faithful, to murder two Gentile traders at Box Elder, near the city, who had incurred the displeasure of Elder Lorenzo Snow, if they did not leave by June 1.

A train of one hundred wagons had left Salt Lake, bound for the States, all of which belonged to Apostates.

New dissensions are continually arising. That which causes the most ill-feeling is Brigham sealing young girls to old men. Several heads of families have been put out of the way, as they call it, on suspicion of their being apostates, by which means they prevent the family from leaving. Several who heretofore have been in the confidence of the high priests are known to have been murdered in attempting to leave secretly.

Seven ladies, with their families, whose husbands had made their escape, begged to be taken away by Wilkins' party, expecting daily to see some of their number dragged away to the harm of some of the apostates.

Brigham preaches open rebellion to all attempts on the part of the Government to establish a foothold in the territory. He has inaugurated a new law, by which he governs his dissident wives, by degrading and making menials of them, depriving them of the right to marry or have a protector. It is called an "Earthly Hell."

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—In Nicaragua quiet is the order of the day, and affairs are assuming a healthy tone. The two dictators, Martinez and Jerez, called the Senate together on the 5th ult., which assembled at "Managua." The affairs appertaining to the Transit and the boundary question with Costa Rica met with a happy and satisfactory adjustment, the Senate giving its cordial adhesion to the Transit Contract and Treaty proposed by President Mora on behalf of the Government.

Gen. Canas visited Greytown on the 18th ult., and was received with all honors by the United States sloop Saratoga. Canas returned to Nicaragua. Mr. Carey Jones's mission to Costa Rica, proves of a most friendly character. He was still at San Jose on the 25th ult. Capt. Cauty in return is accredited by President Mora to Washington, and goes to New York by steam on the 26th inst.

Three hundred and fifty of Walker's men are now in Greytown, in a very destitute condition—they having been brought from Costa Rica, in expectation of finding the steamer Tennessee in readiness to convey them to New York. Col. Cauty remains at Greytown with a force of 250 Costa Ricans.

[From our own correspondent.] SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, July 31, 1857. Messrs. W. R. C. Webster and J. C. Harris, who reached here on the 25th inst. from San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, in charge of some three hundred and fifty filibusters, have succeeded in influencing the British mail steamer Trent to convey them to Aspinwall. These two gentlemen expected to find the steamer Tennessee awaiting their arrival here, to take them and the remaining batch of Walker's men to New York. The Tennessee's non-arrival placed them in sad difficulties; but, before their leaving, we must do them the justice in saying that they have every and all provision for the maintenance of the three hundred and fifty filibusters, until a steamer should arrive to convey them away.

Greytown is rejoiced in learning that Vanderbilt has, this time, been defeated in not having secured the Nicaragua Transit Grant. It has been awarded to Messrs. Webster and Harris. I have learned that Mr. Carey Jones's commission on behalf of the Government of the United States to Costa Rica is of the most friendly nature. All is quiet in Nicaragua, and so long as Gen. Canas remains there we have no misgivings. He visited Greytown on the 18th inst. and was received with all honors, and received a salute from the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga. He is a fine, humane old fellow, and stated publicly that the late filibustering attempt in Central America had pushed the country some twenty years forward in civilization. Mr. J. N. Scott still remains in possession of the late company's property at Punta Arenas. What are the intentions of Messrs. Webster and Harris we have not ascertained. We in Greytown, hope that every and all provision for the maintenance of the filibusters will be made, and the route opened immediately. Costa Rica places much confidence in the management of Mr. Webster, and, although your Washington correspondent hits him very hard, he is looked upon as an able and very astute person, equal to any difficulty and task he may undertake.

NEW GRANADA.—With regard to the present aspect of the dispute with the United States, El Neo Granadino, of July 3, says:

The clouds have been somewhat cleared from the horizon of our foreign relations. The Cabinet of Washington, on account of these elevated positions we hold, and all who never treat us as barbarians solely because we are weak, will reopen negotiations upon the Panama question, and this time, their offers more tranquil, the facts more clear to them, and the opinion of the press of other nations interested in the security of the Isthmus Transit being nearer, New Granada will occupy a better position for the satisfactory arrangement of these questions. And this position we owe chiefly to the unquestionable superiority of our commissioners in the controversy, and to the energy and dignity of the Mallarino administration, in denying absolutely the pretensions for indemnity and the sale of the territory.

To this, we have deserved the honor of being treated as a free people, and being respected notwithstanding our weakness. Let this serve as a lesson that all fear should be discarded, and that the Government knows how to preserve this position in such negotiations. The following is from El Neo Granadino of July 9th:

We promised in our last number to give our especial attention to the examination of the Isthmian questions.

It is certain that our leading political and commercial relations with the North Americans have not brought us under very favorable auspices, but we ought not to judge the American people by the passengers that cross the Isthmus, for the most part adventurers of the lowest class, nor their statements by Messrs. Bowlin and Morse. No; whatever may have been the troubles that the aggressive spirit of the passengers has caused us, it is necessary to be just, and to acknowledge that the colored population of the Isthmus have not been influenced by good intentions toward them; that the backwardness, the bad habits, and the prices of this fanatical and ignorant Spanish breed keep up continually in the midst of our population an unconquerable antipathy and ill-will against every foreigner that comes to our ports; and, finally, that the authority has not always been held by men capable of surmounting and overcoming difficulties, nor of determining the course that should be adopted in an emergency, in order to avoid a conflict.

We are confident that if, instead of Sr. Fabrega, on the unfortunate 15th of April, Sr. Camacho Koldan, or Sr. Arco-cmena, or Senor Calvo had been Governor, we would not to-day be involved in these reclamations, because the street fray that would have ended in the punishment of the aggressor, native or foreigner. How many individual robberies and assassinations have not been committed on the Isthmus since the commencement of the California emigration! And, nevertheless, it has never occurred to the Government of the United States to ask indemnity, because no government can ever pretend that the country through which its citizens or subjects travel is converted into an insurance company that guarantees their lives and their properties.

From Carthagena we learn that it is rumored that three hundred soldiers are to be sent to the Isthmus by the next steamer, part for Aspinwall and part for Panama.

MARRIED. On the 10th inst. by the Rev. J. S. Wallace, Mr. JOHN LEAF to Miss ELIZABETH MARTHA HOWE, both of this city.

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright and glossy appearance. It causes Gentleman's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETHIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents. a22 j&b eod&jewoily

Boarding. A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE CAN OBTAIN good boarding with pleasant rooms by inquiring at the northeast corner of Second and Green streets. References exchanged. a15 j&b

FOUND. ON the 14th inst., on Third street, a handsomely worked SADDLE SEAT, which the owner can have by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement. a15 j&b

WATCH LOST. LOST on Monday evening, the 16th inst., a LADY'S SMALL DOUBLE-CASED G. O. L. E. W. WATCH with chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. a15 j&b

Wanted. A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER can hear of a first-rate situation by applying at this office. a14 j&b

Splendid Private Residence For Sale AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON LONG CREDITS. THE residence I now occupy, south side of Walnut, between Sixth and Seventh streets (being too large for my small family), is offered for sale at such price and terms as cannot fail suiting a purchaser. The building is a three-story double house with hollow walls, entirely new, and just completed in the very latest style and most approved manner, containing all modern conveniences and improvements. Lot 70 by 150 feet, beautifully ornamented with fruit and shrubbery. This property, if applied for immediately, will be sold at a great bargain and a smaller house taken in part payment. Terms—One fifth cash, one fifth one year, one fifth two years, balance in five years with interest and lien. Apply to SAMUEL HYMAN, 500 Main street. a11 j&b

MRS. ELIZA FIELD'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. WILL be resumed on the first Monday in September. A thorough course of instruction will be pursued in English and French, together with exercises in Vocal Music, and the first session will close on September 7 to February 1, &c.; second session ending 20th June, '58. Terms per session: English, \$50; French, \$10. Do for French \$10. No deduction for absence. a2 j&b

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. A. SUMNER, 435 Main st., Between Fifth and Sixth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY. June 25 j&b

PICTURES. 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. HARRIS'S GALLERY. feb 12 daily may 28 bly

Dr. King's Dispensary. DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second streets, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin, and other diseases growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may consider their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every stage of the disease perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

Sufferers of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where strictness exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of inconsiderate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their cases, with a few enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using the same. The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. a15 j&b

FIRST ARRIVAL. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street. HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:

English and French Clothing; Super Kid Gloves, all colors; A complete assortment of Shirts; A full line of Irish Linens; Musket Nets and Bares; Embroideries of every kind; Jacob and Sate Sets, new styles; Do do do; Collars, do; Linen and Marcellite Sets; Belts and Balmings; Heavy and Fine and Bleached Drilling; Linen black Silks; Cape Collar and Sleeves; Hemstitched and bordered Handkerchiefs; Shirt Bosoms and Bosers; New Hood-skirts and Skirting; Silk Mitts, long and short; Plain and Fancy Travelling Goods; White Brilliants and Jacquets.

To which selection of purchasers is respectfully called. MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson. a15 j&b

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY—part 2nd. Uniform American edition. Price \$1. sent received by CHAMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st., near Market. a14 j&b

SOFT HATS, for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. a14 j&b

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS are reminded that we have in store and are daily receiving a large and varied assortment of HATS, CAPS, and FURS for the fall trade. All of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. a14 j&b

STRAW HATS for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. a14 j&b

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER DRESS HATS, of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. a14 j&b

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT. BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY for July, 1857. Price \$1. A few thousand dollars' worth of Medical books, embracing all the text books published in Medical and Surgical Science and the largest stock in the city. C. HAGAN & CO., Main st. a14 j&b

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by [a13 j&b] A. McBRIDE.

Watches just Received. We have now a very complete stock of Gold and Silver Watches. JAS. I. LEMON & CO. a12 j&b

Extra Fine Plated Ware. Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Oyster Ladles, Crumb Knives, Tea Knives, Ice Cream, Fish Knives, and Butter Cookers. We have just received a large lot of the above goods. JAS. I. LEMON & CO. a12 j&b

If William Maddux will call at this office he will hear of something to his advantage.

CITIZENS' GUARDS.—You are notified to appear at the armory this evening at 8 o'clock.

Persons afflicted with impediments of speech, deafness, or chronic diseases of any kind will do well to call on Dr. Jones at the Galt House. He is anxious to cure those ills with unbounded success.

UNION AND LIBERTY.—There will be a regular meeting of the Third and Fourth ward Councils this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. The members of both Councils are all requested to be present, and the members of other Councils are respectfully invited, as an interesting meeting is expected.

THE CIRCUS.—Messrs. Sands, Nathan, & Co.'s shows close after to-night. They give also an afternoon performance to-day. Mad. Tournaire, who is attached to this establishment, is the finest equestrienne in the country. The feats of the elephants are truly astonishing. The exhibitions have been witnessed with delight by thousands.

GRAND UNION ASSOCIATION.—LECTURE.—The Grand Secretary will deliver the annual address before the Association, on Saturday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., to which the public are respectfully invited. JOHN HALL, Pres't.

H. H. HARRISON, Sec'y. We have no doubt the address will be a very able and interesting one.

SUPERIOR TOBACCO.—Messrs. Nocks, Wicks, & Co. have a consignment of S. H. Holland's superior Pine Apple Twist and John W. Holland's Empress tobacco. They are fine articles, and we understand are to be exhibited at the U. S. Agricultural Fair.

POLKAS AND WALTZES.—Messrs. Tripp & Cragg have commenced the publication of polkas and waltzes in a most elegant series. They are very choice and should meet with public favor.

NEW RUNNING ARRANGEMENT ON THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—Very few are aware that the Jeffersonville Railroad offers the quickest route East, West, and North. Passengers taking the Indianapolis morning train or the night express train to Cincinnati reach New York in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 38 hours, Baltimore in 35 hours, and Washington in 36 hours. To Chicago passengers are taken in 13 hours, and to St. Louis in 15 hours. We invite attention to the new running arrangement of the Company in our advertising columns, which take effect on Monday next. The routes are not only the speediest, but also the cheapest, and we hope our citizens will patronize the road as well as use their exertions in securing patronage for it.

G. B. Tabb, of the establishment corner of Fourth and Market streets, is now in the Eastern markets making his Fall selections, and on each arrival of the express is placing before his customers all that can be found new and handsome. He has up to this time received several pieces of Bonna's black Silks, fancy and black Bayadair striped Silks (rich styles), Challiesettes, embroidered Crapes for evening dresses (so charmingly handsome), embroidered Skirts, Jaconet, Swiss, and Valencia Lace Sets, &c., besides a general assortment of Domestic Goods, all of which we feel confident in saying will be sold as reasonable as can be had in any other house.

N. B. From this day he will offer at cost the following goods: Organdie and Barege Robes, Plain Bareges, Organdie and Jaconet Muslins, Parasols, &c. j&b

We are requested to state for the benefit of persons wishing to pass between Louisville and New Albany that the ferry boats between Portland and New Albany make a trip back and forth, at 9 o'clock P. M., and one at 12 o'clock P. M. The cars on the Portland Railroad are run every half hour from dark till midnight. a5 j&b2awlm

NEURALGIA.—A gentleman living in Philadelphia says: "In passing through Pittsburgh, some months since, I purchased a bottle of *Harris's Headache Bitters*. It relieved me so much, that, on returning home, I bought two more bottles from Dr. Harris, which completely cured me of Neuralgia. I have recommended the article to many of my friends, and four or five of the number say it cured them. I think that my recommendation has done more for its sale in Philadelphia than your advertisement." (We are not permitted to publish the name, but any person calling at the store, or communicating with us by letter, will be convinced of the truth of this statement.) a15 j&b eod&jewoily

A. JAEGER & CO., Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, and Queensware, Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall.

We are now receiving our fall stock of goods, consisting in part of—French China, Dishes, Teas, and Toilet Sets.

50 boxes assorted common Glasses; 75 crates assorted Crockery, common and Iron-Store, &c.

Please call and examine our stock before making selections elsewhere, as we are selling at very low prices. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson. a15 j&b

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. All persons indebted to the firm of A. JAEGER & CO. are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the 20th inst., as on that day we shall close all our accounts in hand for collection. A. JAEGER & CO., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth st., Mozart Hall. a15 j&b

NEW WHEAT FLOUR. CAWTHON'S Extra Family Flour, MADE from new Wheat, and put up in barrels and sacks, for sale wholesale and retail at BROADWAY MILLS, by 141st St. J. B. BEN. F. CAWTHON.

PORTABLE FORGES. For Jewellers, Copper-smiths, Millers, Platers, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smithshop in complete order. Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools, wholesale and retail by A. McBRIDE, No. 59 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the hardware line is always to be obtained at the lowest cash prices. a12 j&b

JAS. I. LEMON & CO., Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware, 555 Main street, between Second and Third. a12 j&b

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 59 Third street by A. McBRIDE. a12 j&b

MECHANIC'S TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.—All the late improvements for sale by A. McBRIDE. a12 j&b

EVENING BULLETIN.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 13, 1857.

Present—E. D. Weatherford, President, and all the members except Alderman Housman.

A communication was read from Wm. S. Pilcher, chief executive officer of the corporation, announcing that S. G. Ray, pump contractor in the Western District, had failed and refused to repair the pump at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets, and had likewise refused to comply with the requirements in many other instances, to the detriment of the city and citizens, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A communication was read from the same, stating that the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Road Company had paid into the city treasury \$500, balance due on their contract for July 1, 1857, which was received and filed.

The Mayor submitted the bond of E. Shelcutt, warden of the Lafayette Fire Company, which, on motion, was approved.

The Mayor also transmitted a recommendation from the City Engineer to have new curbstones placed in the sidewalks on Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Eighteenth streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A message was read from the same, transmitting an order from the Board of Trustees of the University and Public Schools, for the delivery to Tracy and Rudy of the nine remaining city bonds due them on their contract for erecting the Fifth Ward school-house, and thereupon, on motion, a resolution was adopted instructing the City Treasurer to make said delivery.

The Mayor submitted a contract, executed with Henry Hostetter, to construct a sewer in Beargrass Creek, at First street, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

A message was read from the Mayor, recommending a rejection of the application of W. W. Fowler, to exhibit a LIVE SKELETON in the city, free from charge for license money, and Alderman Burton introduced a resolution granting the prayer of the petitioner, which was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Hall and Burton—2.

Nays—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Duval, Kalfus, Crawford, and Howard—5.

The Mayor communicated the resignation of Geo. Coulter, night watchman, 1st district, and A. J. Johnson, day watchman, 5th district, and thereupon a resolution was adopted to meet in joint session at 10 o'clock this evening for the purpose of electing their successors.

An apportionment from the Engineer for grading and paving the alley between Eighth and Ninth, Magazine and Broadway streets, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

The City Engineer reported that it will cost the sum of \$200 to repair the alley running from First to East and between Green and Walnut streets, which was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution from the Common Council ordering the City Engineer to furnish plans, &c., for the location of Broadway Bridge on the site of the old bridge, accompanied with a report from said Engineer recommending the location of said bridge east of the old site, was read and referred to Committee on Public Works and Streets Eastern and Western Districts.

A resolution from same, allowing F. A. Kaye \$1,500, for taking the census, was read and referred to Revision and Finance Committees.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

G. W. Barclay, \$150, for making out railroad tax bills Eastern District;

Louisville Board of Underwriters, \$503.06 for running and repairing steam fire engine Eclipse from 11th of June to 31st of July;

Louisville Alma House \$236.17 to defray expenses for the month of July, 1857.

On motion of Alderman Burton, a resolution was adopted, allowing Prof. Gessley to exhibit performances with his feet free of charge for license money, by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Hall, Burton, Crawford, and Howard—5.

Nays—Mr. Duval—1.

JOINT SESSION.

The two boards assembled in joint session, when Robert Lloyd was duly elected Night Policeman of the First District in place of George Coulter, resigned, and Thomas Reaugh was duly elected Day Policeman of the Fifth District in place of A. J. Johnson, resigned.

On motion, the joint session then arose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

Alderman Weatherford, from Street Committee of the Eastern District, to whom was referred a resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspectors to repair the howled pavements in the city except on Broadway, and directing them to collect all the loose bowlders on Broadway and place them in some safe location, reported as a substitute a resolution directing said Inspectors to repair the howled pavements in the city, except on Broadway, between Second and Sixth streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Weatherford, from same, to whom was referred two resolutions from the Common Council allowing the street hands of the Eastern District \$103.59, for work from 25th June to July 1st, 1857, reported in favor of concurring in the first and rejecting the second resolution, and the same was adopted as recommended by the committee.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported against a resolution from the Common Council directing the Street Inspector, Eastern District, to repair the gutters on the east side of Second street, between Green and Walnut streets, which was concurred in, and said resolution rejected.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to re-grade and repave the east side of Preston street, between Walnut and Madison streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave Marshall street, between Wenzel and Garden streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Weatherford, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the sidewalks on Gray street, between Hancock and Clay streets, which was read a second time and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

Yeas—7.

Nays—None.

Ald. Howard, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the alley on the east side of Third street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read rule suspended, and passed.

following licenses, which were severally adopted, to-wit:

August Boldt, coffee-house, Market, between Shelby and Campbell streets.

Nicholas Brown, coffee-house, corner of Green and Fourth streets.

C. Balmor, coffee-house, Water, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

A. Martin, coffee-house, Water, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

F. Housenberger, coffee-house, Green, between Hancock and Clay streets.

Alderman Burton, from the Committee on the Fire Department and special committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council establishing a steam fire department, under a paid system, with an amendment to make the second section read as follows:

"Immediately, upon the approval of this ordinance, the Fire Department may recommend and the General Council may elect a Chief Engineer, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified under the provisions of the charter and ordinances of the city of Louisville. He shall give bond with approved security for the faithful discharge of all duties, which shall in part be to take charge of the whole Fire Department of the city of Louisville and make proper disposition of all fire apparatus when working or attending fires, and such other duties as may hereafter be imposed on him. Said Chief shall appoint the pipe directors, privates, and ostlers for each company, who may be removed from office by said Chief for any violation of duty or disobedience of orders;" and an amendment also to the fifth section, which were severally concurred in, and said ordinance passed as amended.

Ald. Howard, from Alms House Committee, by leave introduced a resolution directing the Mayor to contract with some person to build a division fence on the north line of the alms-house grounds, which was adopted.

Ald. Duval, by leave, presented the report of the keeper of the work-house for the month of July, which was referred to the Work House Committee.

Ald. Duval, by leave, presented a report from John M. Boggs, market master for houses Nos. 1 and 2, which was filed.

An ordinance from the Common Council to prevent obstructions to streets and alleys, and gutters in streets and alleys, was referred to Street Committees of Eastern and Western Districts.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday, August 20, 1857, at 8 o'clock, P. M., and thereupon the board adjourned.

O. H. STRATTAN, Clerk.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 13, 1857.

Present—All the members except President Monroe and Mr. Semple.

On motion, Mr. Pollard took the chair.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor in relation to the rejection of the contract executed by the Gas Company, which, on motion, was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

A report was read from the Engineer in regard to the howling on Broadway, between Second and Third streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A report from the City Engineer on the alley running from Fourth to Fifth street, in the rear of E. W. Rupert's residence, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The Auditor submitted his annual report for the year ending March 10th, 1857, when, on motion of Mr. Monsarrat, a resolution was adopted, ordering the same to be published, by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Gilliss, Huston, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, and Sargent—8.

Nays—Messrs. Caswell, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Pope, and Weaver—6.

The Street Inspectors' reports of the Eastern and Western Districts from the 23d of July to August 6th, 1857, were referred to the Committees on Streets.

A claim of \$24 in favor of Pres. Means, for gravel furnished Street Inspector of the Eastern District, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

Mr. Monsarrat presented a petition from John F. Frank for a tavern license on the Shippingport road, which was referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District.

Mr. Huston presented a petition to redig and wall the well on Front street in Shippingport, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to provide for the levy and collection of the water tax for the year ending March 10th, 1858, reported the same with an amendment, which was concurred in, and said ordinance being read a second time, the same was adopted as amended by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Monsarrat, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Pope, Sargent, and Weaver—14.

Nays—None.

Mr. Lyons, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred the assessor's report of licenses from the 1st of Feb. to the 1st of August, 1857, presented the same, which was ordered to be filed.

Mr. Lyons, from the same, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing J. B. Bettison \$14.45 for moss, &c., presented the same, when on motion said claim was referred to the auditor.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance to prevent certain city officers from keeping taverns and coffee-houses where liquors are sold, which was read once, rule suspended, and adopted.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, to whom was referred a communication from H. W. Knott, declining longer to serve as surveyor on J. R. Thompson's notes to the city, reported a resolution directing the city attorney to bring suit against said Thompson for the collection of said indebtedness, which was adopted.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance to declare and establish the strip of ground fronting on the west side of Second street, 33½ feet and commencing at a point 160 feet north of College street and running thence northwardly with Second street 33½ feet and extending back westwardly to an alley and the strip of ground lying on the east side of Third street, and beginning 749 feet south of Broadway and running thence south 33½ feet, and extending the same width back to said alley as a public alley, by the name of York street or alley, and to grade and pave the same, which was read a second time and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pope, Sargent, and Weaver—11.

Nays—Messrs. Gilliss and Pollard—2.

Mr. Baird, from the Revision Committee, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen granting J. F. Hammon a coffee-house license, corner of Main and Shelby streets, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Monsarrat, Newman, Pollard, and Sargent—10.

Nays—Messrs. Overall, Pope, and Weaver—3.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Pres. Means \$23.70 for gravel furnished street inspector of Western District;

Jos. Gault \$8.17 for lumber;

E. P. Rousseau \$175 for re-digging a well corner of Eleventh and Broadway;

J. W. Davis, assignee of H. H. Higdon \$258.85, for balance due by city for howling, &c., on Portland Avenue, between Second and Third;

Police \$245.45 expenses for the month of July, 1857;

Hospital \$720.05 expenses for July, 1857.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of Eastern District, reported in favor of confirming the contract

executed by S. B. Morehouse to build the Jackson street sewer, which report was concurred in and the same was approved.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of Eastern District, reported in favor of confirming the contract executed by L. H. King to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Market, between Hancock and Clay streets, which report was concurred in and the same was approved.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, reported against the following claims, which were severally rejected, to-wit:

J. S. Longinotti \$22.50, for work on streets, Eastern District;

A. J. King \$4.65, for sharpening picks, &c.;

A. Otto \$3, for work on streets, Eastern District.

Mr. Pope, from the same, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing J. Welker \$9.75 for sharpening picks, reported as a substitute therefor a resolution requesting the Mayor or to report to the Council what steps are necessary to recover the same from B. Figg, which report was concurred in, and said substitute was adopted.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, E. D., to repair the gutters on the west side of Second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, and to replace the flagging across the west side of the alley running between Second and Third and Walnut and Chestnut streets, which report was concurred in, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Pope, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, E. D., to repair the gutter at the intersection of Jefferson and Green streets, near the Bardston bridge, under the supervision of the Engineer, which was adopted.

Mr. Pope, from same, to whom was referred a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, E. D., to repair Third street from Main to Water, reported in favor of referring the same to the City Engineer, which report was concurred in.

A message was read from the Mayor reporting the resignations of George Coulter, Night Watchman, First District, and A. J. Johnson, Day Watchman, Fifth District, which was referred to the Committee on Police with leave to report, when

Mr. Gilliss, from said Committee, reported a resolution raising a joint session this evening at ten o'clock to elect two persons to fill said vacancies, which was adopted.

Mr. Weaver, from the Street Committee, W. D., reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to repair the sidewalk on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, which was read a second time and adopted.

Yeas—12.

Nays—2.

Mr. Weaver, from the same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, W. D., to repair Fourth street, between Main and the river, which was adopted.

Mr. Overall, from the Committee on Wharf, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for proposals, and contract for building the Cabal street sewer, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Caswell, Huston, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pope, and Weaver—8.

Nays—Messrs. Baird, Craig, Gilliss, Monsarrat, Pollard, and Sargent—6.

Mr. Overall, from Committee on Wharf, reported a resolution authorizing the City Attorney to examine the title of the City to the wharf at the foot of Fulton street, Portland, when

Mr. Monsarrat offered, as a substitute therefor, a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for proposals to grade and pave the same, which was received in lieu of the original resolution, and adopted.

Mr. Baird, on leave, reported a resolution authorizing the Street Inspector of the Western District to relay the gutters on the west side of Sixth street, between Jefferson and Market streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Newman, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Eastern District, reported a resolution granting a coffee-house license to T. T. Summers, corner of First and Jefferson streets, also a resolution granting a coffee-house license to Joseph Stearile & Co., corner of Floyd and Jefferson streets, which were severally adopted.

Mr. Newman, from the same, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen granting a tavern license to Wm. Stauss, corner of Floyd and Jefferson streets, which report was concurred in and the same was rejected.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, the two Boards assembled, when Robt Lloyd was elected night watch, First District, in place of Geo. Coulter, resigned; also, Thos. Reaugh was elected day watch, Fifth District, in place of A. J. Johnson, resigned.

The joint session then rose.

SEPARATE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the vote rejecting the claim of \$170 in favor of Wilkins & Marcellus, for making carpet for Water Company, was reconsidered and the same was allowed.

Mr. Pope, on leave, presented an ordinance to prevent obstructions to streets and alleys and gutters in streets and alleys, which was read once, rules suspended, and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Kendall, Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Pope, and Weaver—10.

Nays—Messrs. Gilliss, Huston, and Sargent—3.

Mr. Sargent, on leave, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to establish a dispensary for the city of Louisville, which was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Weaver, on leave, introduced an ordinance by its title to repeal an ordinance giving the control of the Hospital and Almshouse into the hands of the trustees of those institutions, which was referred to the Revision Committee.

A resolution of this Board, reconsideration of the vote rejecting the contract with the Gas Company, which motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Lyons, Newman, Overall, Pollard, Pope, and Weaver—6.

Nays—Messrs. Baird, Caswell, Craig, Gilliss, Huston, Kendall, Monsarrat, and Sargent—8.

Mr. Kendall presented a claim of \$5 in favor of J. P. Davidson for room rent, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

An ordinance to divide the city into wards was presented from the Board of Aldermen, read, and referred to a select committee of Messrs. Baird, Monsarrat, and Overall.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Prof. Gessley to exhibit his performances for 3 nights without license was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen approving the engineer's apportionment of the grading and paving of the sidewalks on the south side of Breckinridge, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Hustetter contractor, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

A resolution of the Board directing the Mayor to contract for repairing sundry streets was returned from the Board of Aldermen with a resolution as a substitute, when the same was referred to the Committee on Streets.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to contract for building a fence on the north line of the Alms-House ground, was referred to the Committee on Alms-House.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing G. W. Barclay \$150 for making out tax bills for the Eastern District, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Tracy & Rudy nine \$1,000 school bonds on their contract for building the Fifth ward school house, was referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector of the Western District to repair Fourth, between Market and Green streets, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The board adjourned.

between Hancock and Clay:

Andrew Martin, coffee-house, on Water street, between Fourth and Fifth;

Chris. Balmor, coffee-house, on Water street, between Fourth and Fifth;

August Bolt, coffee-house, on Market street, between Shelby and Campbell.

An ordinance establishing a steam fire department under a paid system, having passed this board, was returned from the Board of Aldermen with sundry amendments, when the same was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

On motion, a resolution was adopted to adjourn until Thursday evening, Aug. 20, 1857, at 8 o'clock, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

Proceedings of the Grand Union Association of Steamboat and Steamship Engineers.

FOURTH DAY.

NEW ALBANY ASSOCIATION Rooms,

Thursday, August 13, 1857.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention assembled and came to order, John Hall presiding.

On the call of the roll the following delegates were found in attendance:

Messrs. Hershey, Hall, Williams, Fisher, Houghton, Johnson, Wm. Paul, Jr., Harrison, Fry, and Cobb.

The absentees were: Messrs. Metzler, Hugo, and Furlong.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted.

The different committees each reported progress and asked further time, which was granted.

The committee on shaping business recommended the Convention to instruct the local Associations that they have been memorialized by a large and respectable portion of citizens to lend their aid in petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass an act for the better security of the lives of passengers conveyed on railroads, by the requirement of all persons acting as engineers and conductors to obtain license for the same under the General Government. Your committee believing that such action does not legitimately constitute any portion of the business properly delegated to them by the several Associations forming the Grand Union, therefore, as a body, respectfully decline any action on their part. Yet as citizens we highly approve of the motives of the memorialists, and recommend that the different Associations, in their capacity as private citizens, give the subject a fair and impartial investigation, and with their thorough knowledge of the dangers arising from incompetent engineers, so far render such countenance and aid to such memorialists as their judgments may dictate.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution, which prevailed:

Resolved, That the annual address of the Grand Union be delivered by the Grand Secretary on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Cobb offered the following:

Resolved, That the Cincinnati Association having failed to report or to send delegates to this session of the Grand Union, that the Grand Secretary be empowered to visit Cincinnati for the purpose of procuring the necessary explanation from the officers of said Association, and report the same for action at the next regular meeting of the Grand Union.

Mr. H. H. Harrison, Chairman of Committee on Revision of Constitution, By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, reported as follows:

Your committee would state they have received and passed such revisions through a Committee of the Whole, whose entire approbation it has met, therefore beg leave to be discharged; which report was received, adopted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. Williams moved that the Convention now adopt the Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules of Order as received; which motion prevailed, and its adoption was unanimous.

It was moved to adjourn.

JOHN HALL, President.

H. H. HARRISON, Secretary.

BROADWAY WINE MERCHANTS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Sergeant S. J. Smith and Officer Webb, of the lower police court, yesterday, took into custody Julian Le Goupil and J. S. Joseux, of the firm of Le Goupil, Joseux, & Co., wine merchants, doing business at No. 343 Broadway, charged with having feloniously received quantities of goods which had been stolen or surreptitiously obtained from various firms in the city.

Some weeks ago, it appears, one Eugene Descazes was arrested for swindling various firms out of large amounts of goods by means of forged orders and worthless checks. He now makes affidavit that Le Goupil & Joseux employed him at this business, and have done so for nearly two years. The plan of operation was for Descazes to call upon various wine and other importers, buy goods of them